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them aggressive, for Lord Chancellor Herschel felt compelled, on the last night of debate over Home Rule, to emphatically call the lords to remember that the making and unmaking of ministries belonged exclusively to the commons. One must regret, therefore, that this work gives little attention to the House of Lords of to-day, and omits most interesting controversies in which the lords have been deeply involved.

The work is divided into fifteen chapters. Chapter I discusses the origin of titles, and the classes represented in the Witan in the Pre-Norman Period. Chapter II traces the source of the "Ideas of Nobility and Succession" introduced by William the Conqueror. Chapter III explains the effects of the conquest down to Henry I. by showing how Saxon nobility were superseded by foreigners, who controlled the Witan. In Chapter IV is worked out the differentiation of governmental functions from Henry I. to Edward III. Chapters V, VI and VII are devoted to Earldoms and Baronages. The rise and decay of the power of the spiritual lords fills Chapter IX, while X and XI relate to the origin and nature of the judicial functions of House of Lords—especially appeals and impeachments. The last hundred pages brings one into touch with questions of more modern import and interest, such as the legislative power of the lords and the effect upon their constitution produced by relations with Scotland, Ireland, and the rise of democracy.

As a storehouse of well-authenticated facts, the work will be welcome to all students of English history, but for setting forth and explaining the various phases of life through which the lords have passed, and for indicating their later tendencies one must look to some future historian of Parliament.

W. H. MACE.

NOTES.

MRS. R. M. ATCHISON, the author of an essay, entitled "Un-American Immigration"* belongs to the hysterical school of political writers, and had she lived a hundred years ago would have made a liberal use of italics and capitals, a practice no longer sanctioned. The title itself is a fair specimen of the author's redundancy, for it might justly be observed that immigration is necessarily un-American. But not to cavil at phrases suffice it to say that the author in the main sustains her thesis that the present immigration is undesirable. There can be no doubt that there has been a deterioration in the quality of

**Un-American Immigration*. By RENA MICHAELS ATCHISON. Pp. 198. Price, \$1.25. Chicago: Charles H. Kerr & Co., 1894.

immigrants to our shores, and we think this point has been established. In a subject which demands such delicate treatment as the relations of the different racial elements in our population, a certain coolness and deliberation seems preferable to the intensity of the writer.

HENRY M. FIELD'S "Our Western Archipelago" adds another volume to the author's already long list of works of travel.* Mr. Field's extensive travel and his personal knowledge of famous men, including his brother Cyrus W. Field, make his writings interesting reading. His books are mainly composed of description of scenery, accounts of conversations with those whom he meets, and the story of the experiences and incidents of the journeys made. There is but a modicum of economic discussion given, and this comes as no small disappointment to the person who is reading books of travel for data concerning industrial conditions. By "Our Western Archipelago," Mr. Field means the group of islands extending along the coast of Alaska. The trip to the Pacific was made by the Canadian Pacific, and the first third of the book is an account of his journey from Montreal to Vancouver. Somewhat less than a third of the volume is devoted to the Archipelago and Alaska. The last ninety pages contain an account of what the author saw and heard in the State of Washington, the City of Portland, along the Northern Pacific and in the Yellowstone National Park, to which the last four chapters of the book are devoted. This book is not especially meaty, but nevertheless contains enough of interest and value to repay reading. What is told is well stated. The author's personality is always at the fore and adds much to the charm of his book.

PROFESSOR ALCÉE FORTIER'S "Louisiana Studies" † are divided into three parts, which are indicated in the sub-title of the work. The English here and there is poor and a somewhat too personal tone pervades the narrative portions, but interest grows on the reader, and he is not likely to lay aside the book till he has looked through it. In value and attractiveness Part II, on customs and dialects, ranks ahead of Part I, on literature. The subjects of these two parts are the ones the author is best qualified to deal with. What Professor Fortier has begun to do in these studies for Louisiana should be done for every

* *Our Western Archipelago*. Illustrated by HENRY M. FIELD. Pp. 250. Price, \$2.00. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1895.

† *Louisiana Studies: Literature, Customs and Dialects; History and Education*. By ALCÉE FORTIER. Pp. 307. Price, \$1.50. New Orleans: Hansell & Bro., 1894.

State in the Union, by some one as enthusiastic and as competent as he. His hope that the studies will prove of interest both to those within that State and to those without can scarcely fail to be realized.

IT WOULD BE difficult to find a more readable book than the "English Seamen in the Sixteenth Century" * by the late Professor Froude. The book consists of nine lectures written to prove the thesis that the crippling of Spain during the sixteenth century, the defeat of the Armada, and the success of the Reformation in England were due to the private fleets of the Protestant "adventurers," commanded by Hawkins, Drake and the other rovers of the ocean, who were ready to fight England's battles at the expense of the enemies of the country. The condition of the religious parties of Great Britain, and the military and naval defences of the country are most vividly portrayed. The analysis of Queen Elizabeth's character is masterful, and the book throws much side light on the reign of that remarkable woman. The author claims that "The English sea power was the legitimate child of the Reformation. It grew . . . directly out of the new despised Protestantism." Every student of the Reformation will do well to read these lectures.

Every reader of the book will be impressed with at least two things, the author's ardent championship of protestantism and his wonderful power of narration. In his pages the stories of Hawkins and Drake become as thrilling stories of the sea as are to be found in fiction. There is nothing dull between the covers of the work. Many will probably feel that true historical writing cannot be made so much like a drama as are some of the chapters of this book ; but if the vivifying power of Froude were ever rightly used it is in handling this theme, in portraying the deeds of the English adventurers of the sixteenth century. The author seems to have established his thesis, and, in this case at least, to have done so without distorting history.

THERE IS PROBABLY no other branch of study whose treatment has received greater improvement than geography. The subject has been given a more central and important place both in secondary and college education, and this has quite changed the content of the instruction given under the term geography. The text-book now treats of "the earth as the home of man," and in order to accomplish its purpose makes free use of the latest revelations that have been made by geology,

* *English Seamen in the Sixteenth Century*. Lectures delivered at Oxford Easter Terms, 1893-94, by JAMES ANTHONY FROUDE. Pp. 228. Price, \$1.75. New York : Charles Scribner's Sons, 1895.

botany and biology. The geological and geographical work being done by the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey and Weather Bureau is also of great assistance to the writer on geography. The very recent book by Alex. Everett Frye * makes possible a complete transformation in secondary geographical instruction. This work is an admirable statement of the new concept of geography. The treatment includes (1) an exceptionally clear outline of the forces which have given the home of man its present features and characteristics, (2) a description of the orography of North America and the other continents, (3) a study of the races which inhabit the earth, (4) of the plants and animals of most importance, (5) a brief analysis of commerce, and then (6) follows a study of the political and industrial geography of the United States, based on the discussions contained in the former sections. The special study of foreign countries is rightly made briefer than that given the United States. It would be difficult to commend the book too highly. When future students prepare for college their study of geography will be a valuable preparation for their college work in the natural sciences, economics, political science and history. There is at present no subject of which the college student is more ignorant than geography. This simply means that present methods of instruction are faulty and inadequate. Reform seems to be promised.

Another work written contemporaneously with the above, and conceived in the same spirit is the "Lessons in the New Geography," by Professor Spencer Trotter. † This little book is written for the purpose of showing to what extent physical geography, botany, zoology, anthropology and the study of commerce contribute material for the lessons in the new geography. The subject is as broadly conceived by Professor Trotter as by Mr. Frye, but the treatment by Mr. Frye is much more successful. Professor Trotter has written for teacher and general reader as well as for the student, and his work is thoroughly suggestive. Mr. Frye in setting out to make the best possible textbook has accomplished more for the pupil and quite as much for the teacher and reader.

"A PATHFINDER IN AMERICAN HISTORY" ‡ is a helpful book, written by two practical schoolmasters of New England, for the use

* *Complete Geography*. By ALEX. EVERETT FRYE. Pp. vii, 208. Price, \$1.55. Boston and London: Ginn & Co., 1895.

† *Lessons in the New Geography for Student and Teacher*. By SPENCER TROTTER, M. D., Professor of Biology in Swarthmore College. Pp. viii, 182. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co., 1895.

‡ *A Pathfinder in American History*. By W. F. GORDY and W. I. TWITCHELL. Pp. 411. Price, \$1.20. Boston: Lee & Shepard, 1893.

of teachers of our national history in primary and secondary schools, public and private. It is a fitting response to the growing demand, by no means confined to educators, for systematic and thorough training for American citizenship. The book supplements and with rare intelligence directs the efforts teachers are making all over the land to construct and operate successfully a plan of work in American history for primary, intermediate, and lower grammar grades.

The "Pathfinder" makes a place for American history in the first year of the child's school life, and so skillfully combines history with language, literature, reading, geography, that the nineteen out of every twenty pupils who never get beyond the grades may be sent into their life-work with at least as much knowledge of our national history as of mathematics and literature. Fortunately this knowledge will not be confined to drum-and-trumpet history; for the book lays especial emphasis on our social, industrial and commercial development. The plan takes more time than the old method—rather want of method—but in the end it will save time.

The "Pathfinder" can be heartily commended to every teacher who wants inspiration for the teaching of history, and detailed information concerning methods and concerning historical books and their cost.

IT IS HIGHLY creditable to our reading public that we at length have a translation of Gregorovius' History of Rome.* This translation is not due to a demand from scholars, for they have been using the original for more than a generation. It is published by firms of wide experience who know what will be read, and the price is so low that they evidently count upon an extensive demand. It is safe to predict that the eight volumes of Gregorovius will take their place between Gibbon's "Decline and Fall" and Milman's "Latin Christianity."

The author modestly deprecates a comparison with Gibbon's great work and his theme is ostensibly a narrow one. But the history of the city of Rome can be understood only by studying the history of the Roman Catholic Church and of the Holy Roman Empire. Naturally some subjects must be lightly touched upon or wholly passed over. But as a whole Gregorovius is a capital guide to the history of the thousand years commonly designated as the Middle Ages. And a feature of the work, which enhances its value and which will arouse and hold the interest of many readers is the thorough topographical

* *History of the City of Rome in the Middle Ages.* By FERDINAND GREGOROVIVS. Translated from the fourth German edition by ANNIE HAMILTON. Vols. I and II. Pp. 505, 516. Price, \$3.75. London: Geo. Bell & Sons; New York: Macmillan & Co., 1894.

knowledge of the author. The sections which treat of architecture and of the vicissitudes of the buildings and art treasures of Rome form the best treatise that we have. Here the author is especially at home and is actuated by a sincere love for the Eternal City. To the interest aroused by these chapters we owe the present translation.

Two volumes of the translation have been published. They include the history of four centuries from the entry of Honorius into Rome in 403, to the coronation of Charlemagne in 800. In the earlier part some will compare the present work with Hodgkin's more brilliant account. The compression of Gregorovius prevents such lifelike pictures as are allowed on Hodgkin's larger canvas. But the account here is clear and furnishes in brief compass an excellent narrative of the confusion incident to the decay of the old civilization and the rise of the new. Its very briefness will commend it to the general reader and make it especially valuable for collateral reading in college classes. The author is conscientious and conservative. When he has insufficient testimony, he states the question frankly and gives the best references, without attempting a decision. But it is superfluous at the present day to praise the scholarship of a Gregorovius.

There are occasional infelicities in the English version, but on the whole it reads smoothly. In some places the translator has failed to grasp the exact meaning of the original, but this seldom mars the work seriously. It would be ungracious to find fault with such a labor of love, except in the hope of improvement in the succeeding volumes. Although the translator will continue her work—and we hope speedily—she has supplied a sufficient index for these two attractive volumes.

UNDER THE TITLE "The Question of the Houses,"* a Yorkshire schoolmaster, Charles A. Houfe, examines the mooted abolition of the House of Lords, with much good sense and a certain vehemence of language. He justly maintains that it is a question of two houses and not of one only. The Commons after such a change would become the exclusive power, controlling not only ordinary legislation, but clothed with constituent power capable of determining the conditions of its own existence. The author not only opposes but denounces a uni-cameral system. The British Constitution in the Crown and Ministry, the Parliament and the electorate, combine the governmental principles of monarchy, oligarchy and democracy. Each branch contains in itself moderating checks. Remove the second chamber, and the unchecked oligarchy would gradually subdue to itself the other

* *The Question of the Houses*. By CHARLES A. HOUFE. Pp. 130. Price, 2s. 6d. Westminster: Archibald, Constable & Co., 1895.

elements. The dilemma of the advocates of the bi-cameral system that there is no rational basis for a second chamber, forces the author to the advocacy of the historical basis. Yet he would moderate the House of Lords by limiting the number of members, and permit the infusion of new blood within this number by abolishing the hereditary right to a seat in the house after the third generation. The function of the lords is to revise, not to obstruct. In case of conflict between the houses, let the electorate decide by direct vote upon the disputed question. To insure intelligent action let each side state its case authoritatively, let the government print these statements in the same pamphlet and distribute it gratuitously to the electors.

THE MOST RECENT issue of the collection of economic writings edited by Professors Brentano and Leser, is a translation into German* of the old English work recently reëdited by Professor Cunningham, (1891), and published with the title, "A Discourse of the Commonweal of this Realm of England." The work which first appeared in print in 1581 with the initials W. S. has been variously attributed by more or less learned editors to William Smith, William Stafford and even to William Shakespeare. Earlier manuscripts having been found the date of the work is thrown back to the year 1549. W. S., whoever he may be, is a mere editor and not the author. The work which is one of the earliest English writings of economic questions, treats especially of the debasement of the currency under Henry VIII., and of the changes of agricultural methods. Although it has been published in six editions in England the present is the first translation into a foreign tongue. It is here enriched with copious notes.

DURING THE LAST few years so much light has been thrown upon the history of ancient civilizations, that now possibly we may begin to co-ordinate the results. By the labors of such scholars as Maspero, Flinders, Petrie and Hilprecht, thousands—literally—of new documents have been discovered and interpreted. The lacunae still are many, but some things may now be predicated as certain. The results of this investigation are for the most part practically inaccessible to the general English reading public as they are embodied in learned publications and often printed in foreign languages. During the last few months new books have appeared—notably Maspero's "Dawn of Civilization" and Erman's "Life in Ancient Egypt"—which obviate

**William Stafford's Drei Gespräche über die in der Bevölkerung verbreiteten Klagen*, herausgegeben von M. E. LESER. Pp. xix and 193. Price 3 mk. 40 pf. Leipzig; Duncker & Humblot. 1895.

the difficulties for Egypt and Babylon. But no such volumes were accessible when Simcox's "*Primitive Civilizations*"* was published.

As Mr. Simcox is not an original investigator, his work is conditioned necessarily by the fullness of the materials made accessible by others. Consequently we have 250 pages for Egypt, 150 pages for Babylonia, and 22 pages for Phœnicia and Carthage. He has studied the Chinese civilization most fully, and to that is devoted almost the whole of the second volume. He believes that the kinship of the Chinese with the Egyptians and Babylonians will be established, and that the life of the latter may be interpreted by analogies drawn from the fuller material accessible for the former. With the knowledge of the recent Chinese-Japanese War, it is amusing to read Mr. Simcox's enthusiastic account (Vol. I, p. 142) of the excellent fighting abilities of the Chinese. Other observations are probably as little accurate as this.

Although he disclaims "studying history for 'profit'"—whatever that may mean—the author has constantly before his mind the idea that the modern "political civilizations" may study to good advantage the ancient "domestic civilizations" which were "nearer to the 'state of nature'" than the present nations. The lesson which he teaches is a little vague and, in fact, when he deserts his authorities, his style has a certain elusiveness and lack of continuity which is unsatisfactory. But the book is interesting, and will be useful to many who would not know where else to obtain the same information. The work is adequately indexed, and the second volume contains 100 pages of appendices on a dozen subjects ranging from Egyptian chronology to the Report of the Malabar Marriage Commission.

THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION for the Advancement of Science will hold its forty-fourth meeting at Springfield, Mass., from August 28 to September 5, 1895. The first general session will be held in the Y. M. C. A. building at 10 a. m. on Thursday, August 29. It will be devoted to the addresses of welcome, the reply by the president, the announcements by the secretaries, etc. In the afternoon the vice-presidents of each section will deliver their annual addresses. Section I (Economic Science and Statistics) will meet in the Parish House of Christ Church; Vice-President B. E. Fernow will speak on "The Providential Function of Government in Relation to Natural Resources." On Monday evening, a general session will be held, at

* *Primitive Civilizations, or Outlines of the History of Ownership in Archaic Communities*. By E. J. SIMCOX. Two volumes. Pp. 576, 554. Price, \$10.00. London and New York: Macmillan & Co., 1894.

which the retiring president, Dr. Daniel G. Brinton, of Media, Pa., will speak on "The Aims of Anthropology." On Friday, August 30, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, September 2, 3 and 4, a general session will be held each morning, and the sections will hold separate meetings in the afternoon.

THE AMERICAN SOCIAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION announces that its general meeting for 1895 will be held in Saratoga from September 2 to September 6. The opening address will be delivered by the President, F. J. Kingsbury, LL. D., on the evening of September 2. His subject will be "The Tendency of Men to Live in Cities." Each of the following four days will be devoted to one of the departments of the association: Tuesday, to the Department of Education; Wednesday, to the Department of Health; Thursday, to the Department of Jurisprudence, and Friday, to the Department of Finance and Social Economy.

Friday morning will be taken up with a discussion of the Silver Question; the first paper being on "The Silver Problems of the World" by Professor J. W. Jenks, of Cornell University. This will be followed by a conference opened by President Francis A. Walker, and continued by Comptroller Eckels, Senator Jones, of Nevada, Hon. Horace White, of New York City, and Mr. Patterson, of Tennessee.

THE NATIONAL PRISON ASSOCIATION of the United States announces that its annual congress for 1895 will be held in Denver, Colo., from September 14 to 18. The evening session on Saturday, September 14, will be devoted to the addresses of welcome and the annual address of the president, General R. Brinkerhoff. On Sunday morning, Rev. Wm. F. Slocum, D. D., will preach the annual sermon. In the evening, there will be addresses by Rev. Frederick H. Wines and Miss Jane Addams on "Methods for the Prevention of Crime." On Monday morning, the meeting of the Wardens' Association will be held, and in the afternoon the meeting of the Chaplains' Association. At this session, Rev. J. H. Albert, of Stillwater, Minn., will read a paper on "Barriers Against Crime." At the Monday evening session, Professor Amos G. Warner, of the Leland Stanford Jr. University, will read a paper on "Politics and Crime." On Tuesday and Wednesday, September 17 and 18, the morning and afternoon sessions will be devoted to committee meetings. On Tuesday evening, Rev. J. H. Crooker, of Helena, Mont., will deliver an address on "The Ethical Aspects of Crime."

A CALL, DATED New York, July 15, 1895, has been issued for a conference of the friends and advocates of Proportional Representation, to be held at Saratoga, opening on Tuesday, August 27, 1895, and continuing probably three days. The meetings will be held in the Court of Appeals room, under the auspices of the Proportional Representation Society of New York and the American Proportional Representation League. They will be open to the public. All friends of this method of electing representatives to legislative bodies and those interested in the cause of good government, are invited to attend.

Hon. William Dudley Foulke, of Richmond, Ind., will preside over the sessions. Papers or reports to be read should be sent to the Secretary of the Committee of Arrangements (M. N. Forney, 47 Cedar St., New York City), early enough to be printed. The members of the committee are authorized to receive or decline any of them; assign places in the proceedings for such as are accepted, and invite speakers to discuss them. Advocates of the reform and others interested therein, unable to attend the meetings, are invited to send short papers or reports of the progress and results of the working of proportional representation, wherever it has been adopted.

Appended to the call is a brief exposition of proportional representation; what it is, what it will do, and how it will do it.